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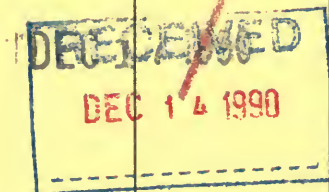
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## FIELDIANA • ZOOLOGY

Published by

CHICAGO NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM

Volume 34

NOVEMBER 10, 1955

No. 33

THREE NEW BULBULS FROM AFRICA  
(CLASS AVES)

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In surveying the bulbuls of Africa it became necessary to describe three new subspecies. Besides the material available in Chicago Natural History Museum, Dr. Dean Amadon and the American Museum of Natural History kindly lent me comparative material. The A. I. Good collection of the Cleveland Museum of Natural History, now on loan in Chicago Natural History Museum, was also important for reference.

***Pycnonotus barbatus***

In reviewing this species an interesting discovery was the recognition of a widespread population in eastern French West Africa that is a connecting link between three quite different subspecies. This I name

***Pycnonotus barbatus goodi* subsp. nov.**

*Type*.—Chicago Natural History Museum no. 204790, from Garoua, northern Cameroon. Adult male. Collected December 5, 1951, by Kieffer for A. I. Good.

*Diagnosis*.—Intermediate between *P. b. inornatus* of Upper Guinea and *P. b. arsinoe* of the Nile Valley. Like *inornatus*, but differs in having the crown, side of head and throat considerably darker brown; like *arsinoe*, but differs in having the dark areas of the head brownish, not black, and in having the white spot back of the ear coverts barely indicated at most. Like *nigeriae* it has the head dark brown but the back and the lower breast are much paler, giving a much greater contrast between head and body.

*Measurements*.—Wing: male 97; female 92, 93, 94, 97; sex? 94, 101. Tail: male 81; female 78, 81, 85, 87; sex? 84, 92 mm.

*Range*.—From northern Cameroon (Garoua) and northern Nigeria (Zaria Province) to Air (or Asben) in French West Africa.

*Remarks*.—The birds from northern Cameroon have been referred to *inornatus* (Good, 1953, Mem. Inst. Franc. Afr. Noire, Ser. Sci. Nat., no. 3, p. 226), which they certainly are not. Birds from parts of northern Nigeria to Lake Chad have been referred to *inornatus* (Bannerman, 1936, Bds. Trop. West Afr., 4: 137). Birds from Air were referred to *arsinoe* by Hartert (1921, Nov. Zool., 28: 126), with the comment that the head was browner than in Egyptian birds, possibly due to state of plumage, and by Niethammer (1955, Bonn. Zool. Beitr., 6: 71).

This new subspecies is intermediate between three quite different adjacent forms: *arsinoe* of Egypt and Darfur; *inornatus* of Upper Guinea; and *nigeriae* of southern Nigeria and southern Cameroon. However, in characters it is moderately distinct from any of them; and the specimens from three widely separated localities (two about 700 miles apart) agree so well, except for a very slight yellow to the under tail coverts of the north Cameroon birds, that it seems advisable to recognize this connecting link by name.

A single specimen from 60 miles north of Ngaoundere, Cameroon, is intermediate between *goodi* and *nigeriae*, indicating where intergradation between the two forms occurs.

*Specimens examined*.—*P. b. goodi*: Cameroon, Garoua, 2; Nigeria, Zaria, 2; French West Africa, Asben (or Air), 3.

*P. b. inornatus*: Senegal, Portuguese Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, and French Sudan (Bamako and Bandiagara), 11.

*P. b. arsinoe*: Egypt and Khartoum, 19.

*P. b. nigeriae*: Nigeria, Degama (topotypes), 6; Cameroon, north to Tibati, 22.

### ***Ixonotus guttatus***

This spotted bulbul ranges from the forests of lower Guinea to Uganda. Judging by specimens available, it is common in the western part of its range, whence it was described, the type locality being Gabon, but is rare and local on the eastern edge of its range. No geographical variation has been described, but our material indicates a moderate amount of difference between birds from the eastern and the western part of the range, necessitating the description of the eastern bird as



***Ixonotus guttatus bugoma* subsp. nov.**

*Type*.—Chicago Natural History Museum no. 114232, from Bugoma Forest, Uganda. Adult female. Collected July 22, 1914. From F. J. Jackson collection.

*Diagnosis*.—Like *I. guttatus* of Gabon and Cameroon but differs chiefly in the darker, browner olive (not grayish) forehead. Other less obvious differences are the darker brownish sides of the neck, ear coverts, and hind neck; the darker olive back; and the average slightly longer tail.

*Measurements*.—*I. g. bugoma*: Wing: male 89, 90, 90, 91, 91, 93, 95; female 90, 90, 93. Tail: male 74, 76, 77, 79, 80, 80; female 76, 77, 78 mm.

*I. g. guttata*: GABON: Wing: male (6) 89–94 (av. 90.7); female 88, 93. Tail: male (6) 71–77 (av. 73). CAMEROON: Wing: male (10) 89–95 (av. 93.4); female (10) 86–93 (av. 89). Tail: male (10) 71–78 (av. 74.3); female (10) 69–77 (av. 72.9 mm.).

*Range*.—The forests of western Uganda (Bugoma and Budongo) and eastern Belgian Congo.

*Remarks*.—The type locality of *I. g. guttatus* J. and E. Verreaux, 1851, is Gabon. Our material is from Gabon, French Middle Congo, and Cameroon only, but presumably this western form extends eastward into the eastern Belgian Congo.

*Specimens examined*.—*I. g. bugoma*: Uganda, Bugoma and Budongo, 6; Belgian Congo, Ituri, 4.

*I. g. guttata*: Gabon, 7; French Middle Congo, 2; French Cameroon, 32.

***Phyllastrephus albigularis***

This species, described from Fanti, is known from Upper and Lower Guinea to Uganda, and several subspecies have been proposed but none of them are valid. *Phyllastrephus albigularis adametzi* Reichenow, 1916, from Bamenda, Cameroon Highlands, has had an especially unfortunate history. Bannerman (1936, Bds. Trop. West Afr., 4: 177) examined the type and tentatively concluded it was a valid race of *albigularis*. Serle (1950, Ibis, p. 374) reported that Stresemann examined the type and wrote him it was a specimen of *P. poliocephalus*—information which has been copied by some authors. But in 1954, Serle (1954, Ibis, p. 63) wrote that a printer's slip was responsible for the 1950 allocation and that *adametzi* was a synonym of *P. poensis*.

The types of *leucolaema* Sharpe, 1902, Toro Forest; *ugandae* Reichenow, 1907, Entebbe; *camerunensis* Reichenow, 1915, Duma, Ubangi, Belgian Congo; and *zenkeri* Reichenow, 1916, Bipindi, Cameroon, were all examined by Bannerman (1936, Bds. Trop. West Afr., 4: 176) and relegated to the synonymy of *albigularis*.

However, Sick (1934, Orn. Monatsb., 42: 169) extended the range of the species to Angola on the basis of a single specimen from Roça Congula and pointed out certain differences, possibly of subspecific importance.

In 1954 Gerd Heinrich collected a series of these birds from Angola for Chicago Natural History Museum and these specimens confirm Sick's observations as to the distinctness of the Angola bird. I name it

***Phyllastrephus albigularis viridiceps* subsp. nov.**

*Type*.—Chicago Natural History Museum no. 220880. Collected at Cantele, Qual Sul River, 30 km. west of Camabatela, Angola, April 19, 1954, by Gerd Heinrich.

*Diagnosis*.—Like *P. a. albigularis*, but differs in that the top of the head is much greener, little different from the back (not grayish brown, darker than the back and contrasting with it), and the tail is duller brown, less rufous. Other less diagnostic differences are the slightly more dusky olive breast and flanks and the paler, grayer green (not darker and more olive green) upper parts.

*Measurements*.—Wing: male (9) 82–89 (av. 85.5); female 72, 74. Tail: male 77–85 mm. (av. 80.1).

*Range*.—Northern Angola.

*Remarks*.—Mr. Heinrich recorded this species as taken in primary tropical wood, which agrees with our knowledge of this species' habitat elsewhere.

*Specimens examined*.—*P. a. viridiceps*: Angola, type locality and Duque de Braganze, 13.

*P. a. albigularis*: Gabon, 1; Cameroon, 1; Nigeria, Ondo Province, 1; Belgian Congo, Ituri, 1; Uganda, 48.

















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